

Finding of the Naval Court Concerning the City of Paris.

Finding and order of a Naval Court held on board the British steamship City of Paris at Honolulu, on the 19th and 20th days of June, 1884, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a female emigrant on board the British steamship City of Paris, of the port of Liverpool, official number 54,926; and also to inquire as to the cause of the excessive mortality of emigrant passengers on board the said ship City of Paris, on her recent voyage from Madeira and the Azores to the port of Honolulu.

The Court having carefully investigated the circumstances of the case of death of a female emigrant on board the said ship are of opinion that the explosion at Corouel, when one female was fatally, and several others severely injured, was accidental, and not attributable to any fault of either the master or officers of the ship, as the rockets appear to have been fired at the proper places and in the appointed manner. There were two rockets fired, both of which appear to have been erratic in their courses, the one from the starboard side falling in a boat on the port side, and the other, fired from the port side, having fallen amongst the passengers on the starboard side of the deck and occasioning the accident now under investigation.

The Court are inclined to attribute the accident to the rockets having been defective, possibly from damp. From the evidence of the doctor, the Court are satisfied that the death of the female passenger was clearly attributable to the numerous wounds received from this explosion.

The Court, however, are of opinion that rockets of this nature should not be used for purposes of display, but only in cases of necessity.

As regards the excessive mortality of emigrant passengers, the Court are of opinion that on the discovery of the prevalence of measles at Madeira, and especially on finding actual disease amongst the embarking passengers, all embarkation of emigrants should have ceased, and further embarkation should have been prohibited until a period of three weeks had elapsed, during which intending emigrants should have been segregated, and should have shown no appearance of disease. The Court are further of opinion that the rapid spread of measles among the passengers whilst in the harbor of St. Michaels should have been regarded as an absolute prohibition of the embarkation of fresh emigrants from an uninfected port; and further, that the ship should not have been allowed to leave port with a disease evidently becoming epidemic on board.

The Court are further of opinion that the deaths amongst the St. Michaels' passengers are clearly attributable to the contagion of measles, received on board the steamship City of Paris. It appears to the Court that when the disease was reported by the doctor to the captain as epidemic, and likely to spread rapidly through the ship, and it having been apparently considered that the disease did not offer a sufficient bar to the departure of the ship, provision ought to have been made for a proper nursing staff in prospect of a large increase of patients; and it appears to the Court that it was impossible for any one medical officer, with one unqualified assistant to superintend the nursing of such a large number of patients (as many as two hundred at one time) scattered over various portions of the ship, including the two small hospitals.

The Court are of opinion that the provisions and water were of good quality and adequate quantity; but on inspection of the ship as she appears now, the Court are of opinion that the deck on which the emigrants were berthed, as well as the two hospitals, are in a very dirty condition, and it would be well that the ship be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before she leaves port. They further recommend that the hospital bedding be thoroughly disinfected and boiled or destroyed.

The Court are further of opinion that when the disease became epidemic the saloon cabins and other portions of the upper deck might have been utilized for hospital purposes, and that the excessive mortality is largely due to the severe type of the disease, inadequate nursing,

staff and hospital accommodation, and to the fact that most of the children were treated in their own berths below, amongst the other emigrants, which berths were badly lighted and insufficiently ventilated.

The Court desire to express their belief that Mr. Kenny, surgeon of ship, performed his arduous duties thoroughly, and did everything that was possible in the way of care and attention under the circumstances in which he was placed.

[Signed] FRED'K EDWARDS, Commander H.B.M.S. Mutine, President.

[Signed] ROBT H. MORE, M. D., Fleet Surgeon, H.B.M.S. Swiftsure.

[Signed] THEO. H. DAVIES, H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, Honolulu.

[Signed] CHAS. B. NELSON, Master of the British bark Mount Lebanon.

Public Meeting held at the Lyceum.

On the 24th ult. a meeting was convened by placards posted about town signed by Messrs. J. O. Carter, D. Kahanu, Henry Waterhouse and W. L. Holokahiki. Amongst the audience were Messrs. Godfrey Brown, Clarence Ashford, P. C. Jones, Jr., Thos. Thrum, G. Castle, Dr. Emerson, J. S. Emerson, S. E. Bishop, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, J. T. Waterhouse, Sr., E. S. Cunha, Dr. Trousseau, A. Kraft, H. S. Tregloan, Dr. Stangenwald, L. A. Thurston, John Smithies and many others. The hall was completely filled and there were also many listeners on the outside. At ten minutes to 8 o'clock Mr. J. O. Carter ascended the rostrum and announced the object of the meeting. He said they were gathered together to discuss the political situation. He called upon the meeting to nominate a chairman. Mr. Henry Waterhouse was nominated by Mr. L. A. Thurston and elected to the chair by acclamation.

The chairman thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him and announced that Mr. J. O. Carter had consented to address the meeting.

Messrs. W. A. Kinney and J. M. Poeppoe were elected Secretaries, and the Rev. A. O. Forbes, Interpreter.

Mr. Carter said, Fellow citizens, you are all acquainted with the fact that the Legislative Assembly is in session and very little has been done so far in the direction of the passage of laws. Some excuse has been made that the Finance Committee had to devote considerable time to the examination of the various departments. Their report has been placed before the House and it has been read by nearly everybody. It presents a startling condition of affairs and every taxpayer and citizen of the Kingdom is interested in it. That report was signed by the full Committee, but for some reason the Hon. Jas. Keau has decided to speak as much against as for it. When the Hon. Member for Honolulu so stultifies himself, there must be some reason that honorable men cannot understand. I confess it is difficult to understand. It is said that lookers-on see more of the game than those who play. I perhaps was not fully alive to the condition of affairs until I received two letters from California this morning. Referring to the Bank Bill, my correspondent states that there is a man in Honolulu who says he carries votes enough in his pocket to ensure its passage (applause). His correspondent states, "He trusts the Bank Bill will not pass;" it remains for us to say, shall it pass or not?

Another writer, a legal gentleman in California says: "Here the bill would be set aside on constitutional grounds, that is because its title does not set forth the true nature of the bill." The same gentleman remarked, the true title should be "A bill to incorporate the Hawaiian Islands I recognize in it many elements similar to the Royal Charters of Great Britain; charters which cost Great Britain millions of dollars and much bloodshed." I would not think of considering the Bank Bill. I will confine myself to the Bill of Rights, the Loan Act, Coinage Bill, Appropriation Bill and Auditor's Act. I wish now, in order to show you our right, I will read to you the 15th Article of the Constitution. Unless the Attorney-General has been misrepresented; he has said "the Cabinet Council has no right to appropriate public funds," but he advised them to pass a resolution for certain funds which appear in his report. With all his cleverness, the Attorney-General has not deemed it wise to set forth the necessity of calling the Privy Council together. It appears to have resolved itself into a Cabinet Government. They have cut loose from all statutory limitations. You may say the act of the Attorney General was a courageous

one. I admit it, but there was very little discretion in doing that he knows to having been a wrong act. Gentlemen, the Constitution of 1864 is the fundamental law of this land; it is our duty to express ourselves this night whether the Government shall go on, because for sooth for some hidden reason they control a majority in the Assembly. This violation of the Constitution means more than we think for. Under this Article, taxes are levied; if we do not express our opinion, the public credit will be ruined and our condition will be like that of a South American Republic.

He then read that section of the Appropriation Bill referring to transfers. The Minister of Finance was enjoined from spending any money without drawing attention to this bill, because the gentleman from Sacramento has told them that the Loan Act was an Appropriation Act. The ingenuity he has shown is deserving some commendation—(quotes from the Act). \$300,000 was drawn in excess of the amount provided in the Loan Act, and before the moneys were realized under the Loan Act. This \$300,000 must be repaid. But it may be repudiated because some letter of the law was not fulfilled, though in spirit it may have been. Remove from the community Godfrey Brown, Frank Pratt, and my humble self, and there are no other three gentlemen who can tell the exact relative position of the funds to the Loan Act. (Applause.) I was invited by Godfrey Brown to go into the Treasury with Mr. Pratt, and it required our three heads to unravel the muddle that already exists. Bad government is expensive. We have been too lenient for the past two years. No report handed in yet by the Ministers, and the Finance Report does not show you how expensive bad government has been to the Kingdom. The Minister of Finance makes a plausible show of what he may consider a financial conscience. The Cabinet have borrowed money at 12 and 9 per cent., whereas it could be had for 7 per cent.

He explained about the unexpended loan fund (\$130,000) at the time this Ministry took office. It is possible they anticipated a thorough examination of accounts, because in the Treasury we found in an envelope a note for \$3,000 due to a firm in this city which they probably thought would fall to their successors to pay.

He next referred to the Auditor's Act. He said every section, or nearly so, has been violated. Section 2 is mandatory. It is not for you to say "you will or you will not." I may have to speak of my friend the Auditor-General. I do so more in sorrow than in anger. (He related his experience in examining the books of the Bureau of Immigration, and explains the non-payment into the Treasury of moneys received from planters as per Finance Committee's report.)

He placed the responsibility on the Minister, *ex officio* President of the Board of Immigration.

He stated there were moneys taken from the Immigration Department into the Department of Foreign Affairs, for which there was not one scratch of the pen.

He recapitulated *in extenso* the latter part of the Finance Committee's report. In conclusion, Mr. Carter said: "This is a serious aspect. Are we to go on paying taxes into the hands of men who ignore statutory provisions, and who seem determined to work their own sweet will with Government money? I hope this meeting will so express itself so that His Majesty will understand we are doing that which is our last resort. There is nothing beyond this but force, and force none of us wish to see brought into play. (Loud applause.) Trusting I have quickened your apprehension on the existing state of political affairs, I resign my position, thanking you for the kind manner in which you have listened to me.

The chairman asked if anyone had any resolutions to offer.

Mr. Thurston read the following:

Resolved: That a committee of five persons be appointed by this meeting to prepare a petition for signatures addressed to His Majesty the King and that the petition shall express the sense of this meeting to be as follows:

That the Ministry have violated the 15th Article of the Constitution by expending Government money unauthorized by the Legislative Assembly;

That the Appropriation Act of 1832 has been violated by transfers of appropriations and payment of Government money not provided for in the said Act;

That Section 2 of the 23rd Chapter of the Laws of 1882, known as the Audit Act, has been violated inasmuch as a part of the revenues of the Kingdom have not been covered into the National Treasury as provided in the said Act;

That the Coinage Act of 1880 has been violated and as a result the Kingdom has a silver coinage in excess of its needs, upon which by the neglect of the Ministry, the Treasury has lost and an individual has made large profits;

That a number of the members of the Legislative Assembly now convened seem to have been so wrought upon by hidden influences that the will and voice of the people cannot find expression;

That, therefore, we have no other resource left to us as citizens than to assemble and

express a want of confidence in His Majesty's present Cabinet officers and humbly to petition His Majesty to ask them to tender their resignation, and this we ever pray.

The Chairman was empowered to appoint a Committee to wait on His Majesty with the above resolutions, after they had been offered for public signatures. He appointed Hon. D. Kahanu, Messrs. W. L. Holokahiki, J. U. Kawaiui, C. M. Cooke, and Thos. B. Lucas.

In conclusion Mr. Carter said: "There ought not to be any skirking in this business; every man ought to stand up to the music and march to it."

The meeting closed at 9:30 p.m.

Annual Corpus Christi Procession at Wailuku.

The quiet, monotonous life of Wailuku was most pleasantly exchanged for one of general joy and exultation.

It is Sunday morning. The early crowds of strangers, who are congregating about on the Catholic Mission grounds, the busy members of the Committee on Decoration, who are making the final arrangements, and the ringing of the church bells, announce that the great and long-sighed-for day has dawned.

Long and expensive were the preparations.

At 10 a. m. the train arrived with about 300 visitors from Hamakua, Makawao and Spreckelsville, who are all to take part in the principal solemnity of the day—viz: The Annual Corpus Christi procession.

At 10:30 a. m. solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Theodor of Hana, assisted by Rev. Father Gulstan, as deacon, and Rev. Gregory as sub-deacon. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Gulstan. The musical portion was enjoyed by all. The singing was, as usual, excellent. Bro. Francis, organist and director of the Mission Brass Band, which played several new and beautiful pieces, before and after divine service, deserves praise.

The morning service ended about 12 o'clock.

At 2 p. m. the solemn procession was formed and moved in the following order:

Cross-bearer 2 Acolytes carrying flambeaus and 2 ringing bells; 150 school children, dressed in white, adorned with red sashes, and all bearing miniature banners. Then followed a long line of men and women. About 20 banners bearing either pictures or inscriptions of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Joseph, St. Anthony, St. Anna, The Sacred Hearts, etc., etc., were interspersed in the procession. A portable altar, richly decorated and carried by 12 men, was followed by 12 surpliced acolytes, carrying burning incense, and others strewing flowers. Now came the sublime feature of the procession, the blessed sacrament, enclosed in the richly ornamented monstrance, borne by Rev. Gregory and assisted by Rev. Gulstan and Rev. Theodor. They were sheltered by a beautiful baldachin, which was carried by 4 men. On each side were 3 men, each carrying a kahili, 2 of which were especially beautiful and attractive. They are a valuable donation, presented by a lady of the congregation. Then followed the choir and band playing and singing alternately.

In holy awe, respect and veneration, with uncovered heads, the orderly throng of people moved along until they came to the cemetery, where a beautiful altar, profusely adorned with garlands and ferns, was erected, and where the whole mass of people fell on their knees during the blessed sacrament.

From thence the procession moved east as far as the depot, thence west on Depot street to the newly built hospital, in the court yard of which the pious multitude gathered, prostrating themselves as the holy eucharist was placed upon the magnificent altar erected upon the veranda of the hospital. After offering incense and a brief service, Rev. Gregory addressed the public in English, native and Portuguese. Notwithstanding the high wind which was blowing at a rapid rate, the powerful voice of the old but vigorous orator could be distinctly heard by all.

He commented principally upon the significance of the procession, praising the multitude for openly professing their faith; concluding by invoking the blessing of God upon the Government, which has accomplished a great deed of charity by erecting the present hospital; upon the kind Sisters, who have left their country and dear ones and have come here to care for our sick; upon Mr. Everett and Dr. Enders who take so much interest in the charitable institution; and, finally, upon all benefactors.

After benediction the procession marched to church, where after a short, but impressive service, ending with the benediction, the programme of the memorable day concluded.

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LIVE STOCK, WAGONS,
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The Undersigned has received instructions from the Kilauea Sugar Company Co, to sell by Auction,

On Wednesday, : : July 9th

at 10 o'clock a m, sharp.

100 Head of Working Cattle

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15 Native Mules, hardy, young and healthy; 15 ft. bred and Native Horses and Mares, broken to saddle; 10 Unbroken Colts, bred at Kilauea;

Three Large Bullock Plows,

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3 Subsoil Plows,

2 Shovel Plows,

1 Four-Horse Wagon, 2 Buggies, 1 Brake. All are strongly built and in good order.—The Live Stock and Plows are offered for sale in consequence of Steam Tackle having superseded plowing by animal power on the Kilauea Plantation.

This is an opportunity rarely met with. Buyers from the south side of Kauai and from Honolulu or the other islands, can avail themselves of Mr. Rice's Stage, which leaves Nawiliwili on the arrival of the Iwawani, and will reach Kilauea in good time for the sale.

TERMS CASH. W. E. H. DEVERILL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

**THROUGH TICKETS FOR THE
VOLCANO.**

And RETURN to HONOLULU.

May be obtained from the undersigned.

Tourists leaving Honolulu by the steamer Planter, as per time-table, will be landed at Punaou; from whence they will be conveyed by rail way to Pahala, where horses and guides will be in attendance.

Tourists can make the round trip by this route in seven days, giving them four days for the land trip to and from the Volcano.

Fare for the round trip from Honolulu to the Volcano and back, \$60.

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YOUNG YU,
YOUNG CHONG,
FUNG SAY,
CHOW HANG.

Per YOUNG YU, Manager

May 20th, 1884.

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